













# THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, March 22, 1864.

The Choice of the People for President.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

## Borough Election.

On Friday last, the whole Union ticket was elected in this borough, by an average majority of 47. The election was smaller than usual. The following was the vote:—

Union.	Opp.
R. G. McCrory	157
Daniel Lashell	156
Nicholas Weaver	156
David Sweeney	150
Hiram Warren	147
Emmanuel Bushman	140
John Rupp	139
Henry Goufont	130
E. G. Fehnestock	124
T. D. Carson	123
John Barrett	120
William Homan	119

The "Old Folks" Concert comes off this Evening, in the Court-house, and promises to be a brilliant affair. The following is the programme:—

First.	Chorus.
Song of the "Old Folks."	do
Strike the Cymbal.	do
Greenwich.	do
Celestial Watering.	do
Easter Anthem.	do
Shirburne.	do
Some where my love lies dreaming.	do
Conclusions.	do
Song of Zion.	do
The Old Station.	do
Ode on Science.	do

Rocky Hills of Gettysburg, Quartette & Chorus. Conclusions. Song of Zion. The Old Station. Ode on Science.

Examined and approved by the Board of Directors of Memorial township.

JOSEPH GRISER, Secretary.

Memorial, March 14, 1864.

## Death of Sir William Brown.

The last news from Europe brings intelligence of the death of Sir William Brown, of Liverpool, a son of Alexander Brown, of Baltimore. From the outset of the war in the United States, Sir William Brown never failed to use his great influence on behalf of the cause of the Government, and people of the United States. During the critical period of last year, when it seemed all but certain that the ironclads in the Mersey would be allowed to depart, he went to London and had interviews with members of the British Cabinet; and the result of his well directed efforts was the opening of communication with Earl Russell, which led to the stoppage of these formidable instruments of war. Such men are an honor to any nation, and their lives do more to unite two people than any amount of legislation or diplomacy.

The New York Times says:—Sir William was an able and successful merchant; for many years a useful Member of Parliament for Lancashire, and always a staunch and influential friend in England of the United States and their Government. He was a native of the North of Ireland, born before the emigration of his father, Alexander Brown, of Baltimore, to this country. The junior brothers were, we believe, all born on this side, and of these, Mr. Jas. Brown, of New York, and Mr. John A. Brown, of Philadelphia, survive him. His grandson, and the grandson also on the mother's side, of Mr. James Brown, of this city, ever held to the title and landed estates of the deceased Baronet. The value of the whole estate which he has left to his heirs is probably not less than seven millions sterling money, or \$35,000,000.

## Colonel Straight's Charges against Col. Sanderson.

Col. Straight has made grave charges against Lieut. Col. James M. Sanderson, one of the six hundred prisoners just returned from Richmond, in pursuance of which the latter has been placed under arrest. Col. Sanderson, it will be remembered, very flatly denies what he terms the exaggerated stories of Rebel cruelty to the Richmond prisoners, among which he justly reckons the late painful statement of Colonel Straight's captivity. Col. Sanderson himself has been well treated, and speaks, on doubt, from personal experience; but he is almost the only prisoner who has had occasion to say a good word for the Confederate officials. Singularly, Col. Sanderson is the officer accused of having betrayed the plan of insurrection and escape on Bell Isle, a charge which he is said to have explained by stating that he had been overheard by a Rebel surgeon while communicating with one of the prisoners in the Richmond hospital. The charges which Colonel Straight has made will be readily understood. After the many desperate efforts of Colonel Straight and his fellow captives to escape, and their last perilous and successful venture, the public will not doubt the story of their sufferings. Sanderson will be confined till all the necessary evidence arrives from Richmond, with the rest of the prisoners to be exchanged. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and served at various times under Reynolds, McDowell and Wadsworth.

Superficial thinkers sometimes say that Union men discuss slavery too much. And yet slavery is the cause of the rebellion, and the rebellion is the offspring of slavery. Where there is no slavery there is no rebellion. If slavery be killed, the rebellion will wither away like Jonah's gourd. —Nashville Times.

The reorganization of the Army of the Potomac is in progress. The number of Corps will be reduced to three—the First and Third being absorbed in the Second, Fifth and Sixth—to be commanded respectively by Maj. Gen. Hancock, Warren and Sedgwick.

## The Physicians.

By a notice below, it will be seen that the Physicians of this place have made an increase in their rates of charge. The very high prices of living now render such increase highly proper, and indeed necessary.

At a meeting of all the practicing Physicians of Gettysburg, it was determined unanimously to adopt the following rates:—Country visits, for the first mile, \$1.25; for each subsequent mile, .25. Town visits, each, .50. Medicines, unless simple, extra charge. Night visits, one half more. On the country, side extra. Instrumental cases, (midwifery,) 10.00. Other professional charges to be proportionately increased.

## National Cemetery.

We understand that all the bodies of the Federal soldiers have been removed to the National Cemetery, the number being 3,512. About 1,000 of them are unknown, and deposited in that part of the enclosure set apart for those unrecognized. Nearly or quite a fourth of the whole number of the slain belong to the State of New York. Many of the unknown bodies have since been recognized, their names having been discovered from letters, photographs, medals, diaries, clothing, and other things found upon the corpses. Quite an amount of money, in small sums, ranging from the fractional part of a dollar up to fifty dollars, was also found upon the bodies by those who disinterred them. Thirty-six dollars in gold were found in the pocket of one, and thirty to forty dollars—paper and gold—in the garments of others, besides many relics, mementoes, &c. All this money and these relics have been taken care of by Mr. Wills, properly labeled, and held in safe-keeping for the relatives, should they ever be discovered. An elegant hunting case gold watch, and five or six silver watches, were also found upon different bodies.

That Lieutenant General Grant, in assuming command of all the armies of the United States, will lead the Army of the Potomac, is reason for new hope that the great decisive Victories of the West will be repeated in the East; that the glorious conquests of Vicksburg and Chattanooga will be equalled by the capture of Richmond, and all the destruction of the rebel power in Virginia. A soldier who has never lost a battle, who has had the highest honors conferred upon him by the Government, and who has aroused new enthusiasm of the people, General Grant brings all the power of prestige and experience to the solution of the problem which, for three years, has baffled the finest army on the planet. We shall see now if Richmond is impregnable.

We regret to learn that among the killed and wounded in the 8th regiment U. S. colored troops, in the late battle of Olustee, Florida, are the following from Gettysburg and vicinity: Joseph Nulfs, Clem Devan, and two others, names not known, were killed. John Watts was wounded in the shoulder, David Robinson was wounded in the leg, and the two Backmesters from this place were also wounded.

The Gold Bill was finally passed by both Houses of Congress on Wednesday, and needs only the President's approval to become a law. As passed it authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use surplus gold in anticipating the payment of interest on the public interest—provided that nothing contained in this authorization shall impair the obligation to establish a sinking fund as prescribed by the act of February 25th, 1862. The operation of the act is limited to one year. There is no requirement contained in the bill that gold alone shall be used in the establishment of the sinking fund.

The President signed the bill. Mr. Seward, in 1856, ventured to predict that slavery would disappear from this Continent, and that the men of this generation would live to see it. The prophecy only excited attention at the time on account of its apparent improbability; but it is now being realized, with every assurance that it will be completely fulfilled within ten years from the time his words fell on the ears of an unwilling people.

FISHEL PARANOID.—Isaac Fishel, confined at Carlisle Barracks, and under sentence to be shot for desertion and piloting the rebels in their last raid into this State, was pardoned by the President on the 10th inst. The pardon was presented through the exertions of Mr. Elough and other gentlemen of York county, who procured evidence of the man's insanity, with which Mr. Elough proceeded to Washington, and through the assistance of Hon. Joseph Bailey, induced the President to grant an unconditional pardon.

Mr. RYAN, a Democrat from New York, introduced a series of resolutions to the New York Assembly, on Monday, declaring that the war must be prosecuted until slavery is annihilated; that the constitutional abrogation of slavery would clear the path to our manifest destiny, and produce the restoration of a united nation, and requesting Congress to submit to the people a constitutional amendment, forever prohibiting and exterminating slavery.

A resolution in favor of the recall of General McClellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac, was offered in the New York Assembly on Monday last, and laid on the table.

## Union Triumph in New Jersey.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 16.—The city election yesterday resulted in a complete triumph of the friends of the Union. The whole Union city ticket, including Common Council, City Clerk, Treasurer, and other city officers, was elected by an average majority of 162. Last year the whole Democratic ticket was elected by thirty majority. The result is most gratifying, and shows unmistakably the way in which the current of the honest public opinion is setting.

## Increase in Judicial Salaries.

HARTFORD, March 17.—The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives have agreed to increase the salaries of the judges of the courts of this Commonwealth, and will so report in the appropriation bill. The committee will also recommend an increase in the pay of members of the Legislature to \$1,000 per session. Both measures will undoubtedly pass.

General Peck, in a general order dated at Newbern, N. C., states that our recent operations in that vicinity have resulted in the capture of nearly three hundred prisoners, of five hundred contrabands, and of much military property, including small arms and one piece of cannon. Beside the captures a very large amount of Rebel property and stores were destroyed. One thousand deserters and refugees have entered our lines.

Admiral Farragut reports the capture since the 20th of February, by the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, of five schooners and the destruction of one, all engaged in blockade running. One of the schooners, the Henry Claiborne, had on board two hundred kegs of powder and 250,000 percussion caps.

General Sherman's official report of his late expedition gives details of the movements corresponding with the reports already published. General Butlerfield states our loss in the combined advance at one hundred and seventy, and the general results were the destruction of one hundred and fifty miles of railroad, sixty-seven bridges, seven thousand feet of telegraph wire, twenty locomotives, twenty-eight cars, ten thousand bushels of cotton, several steam mills, and over two million bushels of corn.

New York, March 18.—The Paris letter of the Times says that the American Minister at Paris has collected evidence in regard to the rebel steamer Kappahannock, and has therefore given notice to the French government that it will be held responsible for all the damage she may do to American commerce.

General Gillmore's Chief-of-Staff arrived in Washington on Thursday, and was examined by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He states that the lower part of the city of Charleston was nearly destroyed, and that only the upper part is now occupied by troops.

Newfoundland is said to be a country without a reptile, and the "Chattanooga Gazette" says Vallandigham is a reptile without a country; he ought to "move" to Newfoundland.

Fifteen State Legislatures and Conventions have declared their preference for Mr. Lincoln as the next President.

We recently copied a paragraph stating that the Union League in the United States numbers more than 800,000 members. We may now add the further statement, which we find made on good authority, that this widely extended and influential organization may be regarded as almost unanimously in favor of continuing Mr. Lincoln in the Presidential office four years longer, in order to finish up the rebellion, perfect the work of reconstruction, and hand over to his successor a Union without a rebel and without a slave.

WHAT NEXT.—It is said that the French ladies are starting a new fashion. The tail of the hair at the side of the face, which is frequently curled, to fall straight down the face in a thick mass, and to be fitted in as to look like whiskers.

SELLING A HUSBAND.—A German, named Gough, who, for a number of years, resided in this place, but is now attached to a cavalry regiment at Chambersburg, was arrested a few days since, by Sheriff Ripper, and brought to Carlisle, charged with having more wives than the law allows. It seems Gough became tired of his lawful wife, and went and won the affections of a damsel at Chambersburg, and wedded her, whereupon wife No. 1 brought suit for bigamy against him. On the hearing of the case, Gough offered \$80 to his indignant spouse for his freedom, which she accepted, and he went, rejoicing to rejoin his new wife.

An exchange, says the New York Herald, has changed its programming, and now goes for Grant on Mondays instead of Tuesdays—reserving the latter for the McClellan day. Thursday is still its President day.

One of the Brooklyn papers tells a laughable story about a puzzled bridegroom. The bride stole away early in the evening, and sent her twin sister, clad in the wedding dress, to take her place beside her loving husband. The cheat remained undiscovered until the false bride would personate the true one no longer, when she told him the astonished Benedict that she was not his wife, and refused to retire with him. In vain he protested, and in vain the assembled company bore witness to the marriage ceremony, and argued to over come her girlish scruples. She stoutly maintained, before the astonished guests and astounded groom, that she had never wedded any man. At last her mother was brought forward to talk to the refractory young lady; but after putting on her spectacles, and going through with a deliberate inspection, she announced the important fact—"Why, Mr. Brown, you did not marry that girl; you married Fanny, and this is Jane, dressed up in Fanny's clothes."

Forests of standing trees have been discovered in England, many feet below the surface of the earth, completely buried in stone.

It is the law in Japan that no fir or cypress tree can be cut down without the permission of a magistrate, and for every full-grown tree that is felled a sapling must be planted.

## THE GETTYSBURG DEAD.

(Correspondence of the Washington Republican.)

BAITIMORE, March 14.—David Wills, Esq., of Gettysburg, the General Agent of Pennsylvania for the Soldiers' National Cemetery arrived here this morning on his way to Washington. He informed me that all the bodies of our Union soldiers have been disinterred, and carefully buried in their appropriate places in the new National Cemetery. The total number thus removed and interred is three thousand five hundred and twelve. About one thousand of them are unknown, and one-fourth of the whole number belong to New York.

Many of the Union soldiers have been recognized, their names having been discovered when removing them, from letters, photographs, medals, devices, clothing, and other things buried with them, as they were hastily thrown into ditches after the battle. Quite an amount of money was also found on them, both in coin and paper, in sums ranging from the fraction of a dollar up to fifty dollars. Thirty-six dollars in gold were found in the pantaloons pocket of one corpse, and thirty to forty dollars in garments of others, besides many relics, mementoes, &c. All this money and these relics have been taken care of by the committee, properly labeled, and held in safe-keeping for the relatives, should they ever call for them. A fine hunting-case gold watch and five or six silver watches were also found upon bodies whilst disintering them.

The Cemetery Association will be organized as soon as the Pennsylvania Legislature passes an act of incorporation for that purpose now before it. Workmen are busily engaged improving the grounds, and will continue so doing until the cemetery is completed.

Mr. Wills further informs me that he received on Saturday a letter from a committee of the First Army Corps, stating that the members of said corps had now raised a sufficient sum of money to erect a suitable monument somewhere on the battlefield where that noble patriot and beloved commander, General Reynolds, fell, and asking of Mr. Wills to designate the most eligible and appropriate spot thereon to erect it. The committee favors the idea of building this monument upon the spot where General Reynolds fell; but it being rather obscure and out of the way, Mr. Wills has suggested an elevated location in the Cemetery, originally designed for such a purpose, and he thinks it will be agreed upon.

From evidence developed to the workmen and others engaged in removing the dead bodies on the battlefield, they are fully convinced that not less than seven thousand Rebels lost their lives in this conflict, the bodies of whom are still there. In one space of three acres was found three hundred and twenty-five Confederate slain; and elsewhere, in a single trench, two hundred and fifty more. A considerable portion of the battle-ground is likely to be ploughed up this spring and summer by farmers owning it, preparatory to planting corn and other grain. As a matter of course, the Confederate graves must be obliterated, and the trenches which now indicate their burial places. There is a strong desire with the people, in respect to humanity, to have these bodies, though of the enemy, respectfully and decently put away, in some enclosure, where they may not be disturbed—where they can sleep in quietude. Many strangers from all parts of the country still continue to visit Gettysburg, to behold the scenes and relics of the terrible conflict so triumphant in behalf of our country, and of republican liberty.

It appears from the United States Treasurer's statement for the month ending February, that of the twenty-eight millions subject to draft, fourteen millions are in New York, three millions seven hundred thousand in San Francisco, and eight millions in the National Banks. The amount on deposit in coin at the various depositories is stated to be \$25,455,000, of which eight million are in New York, \$1,555,000 in San Francisco, and \$1,000,000 in Baltimore.

On Friday evening last a detachment of one hundred men from General Custer's Cavalry command started on a scout toward Blair Mountain, in Madison county, Virginia, which is a well known Rebel guerrilla resort. Some time during Friday night they made a dash into a guerrilla camp on the stream known as Conway river, just west of the above-named mountain, and drove about fifty of the guerrillas across the river and captured twenty others, together with all their horses, before they could get away. The also captured ten negroes and brought them in. The command returned to their camp on Tuesday in very good order, not having lost a man or a horse, or had one injured.

Flour was selling in Richmond on Saturday at \$2.75 per barrel. Bacon \$7.88 per pound, butter \$3.10 per pound etc.

Explosion.—An alcoholic still in the distillery of George Moore, Thirty-eighth Street and Tenth avenue, New York, exploded on Tuesday, and demolished the entire building, involving a loss of \$10,000. Insured for \$5,000.

General Burnside was taken by a very pleasant assault and battery, at Augusta, Maine, the other day, if we may credit the Portland Press, when, in referring to his welcome at the Council Chamber, says: "That quite a large company of young ladies, married and single, held back very retiringly till others had left the coast clear when they took the gallant soldier by storm, and with well directed aim planted their kisses directly in his face."

The Message of Governor Brown, of Georgia, is rather severe on the Rebel Government. He says the late acts of the Rebel Congress have shaken the confidence of the people in their justice or competency. In financial affairs the compulsory funding of seven hundred millions in forty days at a low rate of interest than that pledged on full notes resembles repudiation and bad faith. The discussion of important measures in secret sessions is declared a blighting curse, convenient for canvassing what will not bear the light.

A curious political movement of the day is the nomination of John C. Fremont for the Presidency by the "Tulsa Friend," a German Vallandigham Democratic paper published in Cincinnati.

## Words that Breathe.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, at the Union State Convention, held on the 23d of February, at Indianapolis, closed a speech of great power with these living words: "Those who take the sword shall perish by the sword; and the rebellion having wickedly and madly appealed to arms in the beginning, by arms must it be utterly crushed and blotted from the nation. The man who would counsel the nation to stay the march of our victorious armies, and give the rebellion pause to recover strength and vigor, under the vain pretext of compromise with our erring brethren, must be a traitor or a fool. Compromise implies concession on both sides, and what could we concede to them short of the independence of their Confederacy and the destruction of the Union, and what else would they ask us to concede? In the very beginning, sparing all negotiations, rejecting all moral and religious considerations, the rebellion sprang to arms, and slapping the nation in the face with the mailed hand, challenged it to combat or ignominious surrender."

There was quite an animated scene in Congress when Mr. Schuch moved the passage of the bill dropping from the army-roll unemployed generals and their staffs, Cos, Voorhees, and other Democrats objected, protested, and threatened in filibuster, if its passage was insisted on. There was a general clamor on that side of the house about McClellan. Of course, these howlers about taxes oppose everything that would save the country unnecessary expense.

TRIPLETS.—The Westmoreland Republican says:—We learn that a few weeks ago Mrs. Trimble, wife of James Trimble, of Indiana county, formerly of Ligonier valley, in this county, gave birth to three female children, the combined weight of whom was twenty-one pounds. They are doing well, and all unusually healthy. As the mother was formerly a resident of this county, Westmoreland will claim the credit of this increase in the human family.

A special despatch from Washington, received in New York a few days since, says this news had reached the Navy Department that two French frigates had entered the port of Annapolis, and had threatened to bombard the town if resistance were offered. The defenceless Mexicans allowed them to do what they wished, not being able to offer the slightest resistance. The French then promiscuously searched all the vessels in the port, both neutral and Mexican, and seized a quantity of contraband goods. Our Government has a man-of-war watching the movements of Napoleon. The rights of our flag will hardly be violated with impunity.

THE WHISKY TAX.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a notice to collectors concerning the new tax on spirits, to the following effect: "The duties upon distilled spirits are increased to sixty cents per gallon, and the duties on cotton two cents per pound. You will therefore require all distillers of spirits, in making their returns, to specify the amount removed on and after the 8th inst. (March), and on such amount to pay the tax of sixty cents per gallon."

IMPORTANT TO DAIRY FARMERS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has announced a decision of importance to dairy farmers. Persons who carry on and keep cows—selling milk, butter and cheese—are considered as farmers, and exempt from license for the sale of their products.

BANNER, ME., March 14.—Our city election to day resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. Honesdale for Mayor, and Samuel D. Humphrey for Police Judge, and the election of all the Union candidates for Aldermen, Councilmen, and ward officers, without opposition.

Nearly all the towns in this part of Maine have been carried by the Union party by overwhelming majorities.

At the municipal election in Portland, Maine, recently, the Union candidate for Mayor was elected by a majority of 1,130, being a gain since last year of 325. Every ward in the city was carried by the Union party. Portland used to be strongly Democratic. "Straws," etc.

The Portland (Maine) Press styles the Union victory, in the charter election of that city, last Monday, the most perfect ever known in the annals of Portland. The Union Mayor was re-elected by 1,129 majority, against 195 last year—a net gain of 934. Every Union candidate in the city has been elected by an overwhelming majority, and the City Council in both branches, will be unanimously Union.

The Syracuse Journal announces the Union victory in the election in that city in the following style: "Syracuse Redeemed! Copperheads Supplanted! The Snake not only Strangled, but Killed! The Central City Joins the Union Column!—Shouting the Battle Cry of Freedom! The Peace Party Knocked into Pieces! Hurrah, Boys, Hurrah! Down with the Traitor, Up with the Stars!"

TRACERS IN AUSTRIA.—It is stated that traitorous societies and insurrectionary movements have been discovered in Austria, in the province of Galatz, and a state of siege was proclaimed. All persons were ordered to deliver up their arms. It is also stated that the Austrian forces in Venetia have been raised to 180,000, and placed on a war footing, the Emperor assuming the command.

A Committee composed for the most part of Americans, has been formed in Frankfurt, Germany, to aid the Sanitary Commission. Over three thousand books, contributed by citizens of Frankfurt for the German soldiers in our army, are expected by the next steamer.

The Gloucester (Massachusetts) Telegram says that at a funeral in that town not long since, while the mourners were leaving the tomb, one of them approached the sexton and taking out his pocket book proceeded to settle the burial charges upon the spot. The Telegraph considers this as one of the most remarkable cases of the "C. O. D." system on record.

A justice of the peace of Washington county, during a period of thirty-three years, married nine hundred and twenty-nine couples, mostly runaways from the Virginia "Pashlands."

## ANOTHER DRAFT ORDERED.

200,000 MEN CALLED FOR.

A RESERVE FORCE TO BE ORGANIZED.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

General Orders No. 100.

ADDITIONAL DRAFT OF 200,000 MEN.

The following is an order by the President of the United States:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1864. In order to supply the force required to be drafted to the Navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies in addition to the 500,000 men called for February 1st, 1864, the call is hereby made, and a draft ordered for two hundred thousand men for the military service of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.

The proper time, quotas for the different wards, towns, precincts, or election districts, or counties, will be made known through the Military Provost Marshal General's Bureau. An account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies in quotas. The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by voluntary enlistment, and drafts will be in each ward of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quotas. The draft will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable.

The Government bounties now paid continues until April 1st, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date \$1000 bounty only will be paid as provided by the act approved July 22d, 1861.

(Signed.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The following important order has just been published:—

WAR DEPARTMENT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864.

General Orders No. 98.—The President of the United States orders as follows:—

First.—Major General Halleck is, at his own request, relieved from duty as General in Chief of the Army, and Lieutenant Gen. U. S. Grant is assigned to the command of the armies of the United States. The Headquarters of the Army will be in Washington, and also with Lieut. General Grant in the field.

Second.—Major General Halleck is assigned to duty in Washington as Chief of Staff of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant General Commanding. His orders will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Third.—Major General W. T. Sherman is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, composed of the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Arkansas.

Fourth.—Major General J. B. McPherson is assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

Fifth.—In relieving Major General Halleck from duty as General in Chief, the President desires to express his approbation and thanks for the able and zealous manner in which the arduous and responsible duties of that position have been performed.

By order of the Secretary of War:—

J. D. Townsend,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Gen. Grant and Military Changes.

Gen. Grant will return to Washington in eight or ten days, and commence at once the herculean task of re-organizing the Army of the Potomac preparatory to a vigorous offensive Spring campaign. He will take the field in person at the head of that army, and direct its first movements in Spring. Gen. Smith may receive the command of the Army of the Potomac, while Gen. Sherman takes command of the army at Chattanooga. Gen. Halleck has been offered the command of any department he wants.

The President has issued his Proclamation ordering another draft for two hundred thousand men in addition to the five hundred thousand men called for by the draft of February 1st. This call the Proclamation states is to supply the force required to be drafted from the Army for the Navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies. The time for the draft and the proper quotas will be announced by the Provost Marshal General. Up to the 12th of April the number required from each ward of a city, town or township may be raised by voluntary enlistment. The draft will commence as soon after the 15th as practicable.

The President has promulgated an order relieving Major General Halleck, with thanks, and naming Lieutenant General Grant as the Commander of the Armies of the United States, the headquarters to be at Washington, and with the Lieutenant General in the field. Major General Halleck is to be Chief of Staff under the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant General. Major General T. W. Sherman is to command the Department of the Mississippi, which is to embrace the Departments of Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas. Major General McPherson is placed in command of the Army of the Tennessee.

Jeff. Davis has appointed Friday the 8th of April, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer for the Confederacy, and invites the people to beseech the Almighty "to preside over our public councils, and so inspire our armies and leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance, and so to manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and the majesty of His power, that we may secure the blessings of an honorable peace and of free government."

CURIOUS, IF TRUE.—The Lancaster Express publishes the following curious incident:—Christian Zimmerman, residing near Fairville, East Earl township, lost a valuable horse, in a singular manner, on Tuesday last week. He was ploughing with three horses in a field, when the whole team suddenly went down in "a sick hole" to the depth of nine feet. With the assistance of the neighbors two of the horses were taken out of the miry tomb, but the third sank out of sight in the abyss, and could not be recovered. No similar occurrence ever took place in that section.